

BRIDGER-TETON NATIONAL FOREST



LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

**AMENDMENT ELEVEN**

Management Direction for the

**Wild and Scenic *Snake River Headwaters***

Rivers and River Corridors designated by the  
2009 Craig Thomas Snake River Headwaters Legacy Act

Buffalo, Jackson, Greys River, Big Piney Ranger Districts

**From Public Law 111–11**

**Sec. 5002. Snake River Headwaters, Wyoming.**

b. (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) the headwaters of the Snake River System in northwest Wyoming feature some of the cleanest sources of freshwater, healthiest native trout fisheries, and most intact rivers and streams in the lower 48 States;

(B) the rivers and streams of the headwaters of the Snake River System—

(i) provide unparalleled fishing, hunting, boating, and other recreational activities for—

(I) local residents; and

(II) millions of visitors from around the world; and

(ii) are national treasures;

(C) each year, recreational activities on the rivers and streams of the headwaters of the Snake River System generate millions of dollars for the economies of—

(i) Teton County, Wyoming; and

(ii) Lincoln County, Wyoming;

(D) to ensure that future generations of citizens of the United States enjoy the benefits of the rivers and streams of the headwaters of the Snake River System, Congress should apply the protections provided by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.) to those rivers and streams; and

(E) the designation of the rivers and streams of the headwaters of the Snake River System under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.) will signify to the citizens of the United States the importance of maintaining the outstanding and remarkable qualities of the Snake River System while—

(i) preserving public access to those rivers and streams;

(ii) respecting private property rights (including existing water rights); and

(iii) continuing to allow historic uses of the rivers and streams.

This Amendment will replace, in designated segments only, Desired Future Condition (DFC) 3 and Amendment Two direction for rivers outside Wilderness and will be added to DFC 6 direction (replacing Amendment Two) for the designated rivers within Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas. Please refer to attached map for specific river locations.

### **Forest Plan Goal and Objective**

*Insert on page 121*

Under the existing Forest Challenge “Protect Cultural Resources and Natural Features,” a new goal and objective would be added.

**Goal 4.11** is proposed as “Waterways established by Congress as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System are managed for the outstanding settings and qualities which led to designation.”

**Objective 4.11(a)** is proposed as “Implement the Comprehensive River Management Plan(s) and monitor identified resource and social indicators.”

### **Desired Future Condition 3    Wild and Scenic Rivers** *change title p. 173*

#### **Desired Future Condition 3A    Eligible Rivers**

*Separate, but **unchanged** guidance, to include Amendment 2 standards*

#### **Desired Future Condition 3B-D    Designated Rivers**

*Insert between pp. 177-178, replacing both DFC 3 and Amendment Two for these rivers*

Theme: River corridors designated in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and responsive to the requirements of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended.

### **Proposed Management Emphasis**

All designated river segments will be managed to protect and enhance their outstandingly remarkable values, free-flow condition, and water quality for future generations. More specifically, management will:

1. Promote the rivers’ natural hydrological processes, channel form and function, and ability to shape the landscape. Reduce impediments to free flow, ensure sufficient flows to protect and enhance outstandingly remarkable values, and ensure the maintenance of water quality.
2. Protect and enhance the natural biodiversity, complexity, and resiliency of riparian areas, wetlands, floodplains and adjacent uplands.
3. Protect and enhance cultural resources as important links to the human history of the river corridors including historical and archeological sites, cultural landscapes, and ethnographic resources.
4. Provide a diversity of opportunities and settings for visitors of varying abilities to experience, learn about, and have a direct connection with the rivers and their special values.
5. Allow for multiple and historic land uses and associated developments, consistent with each river segment’s classification, that support the protection and enhancement of river values.

## Proposed Resource Standards and Guidelines

The following will replace former DFC 3 and Amendment Two direction for designated Snake River Headwaters segments outside wilderness and wilderness study areas.

Hydrology	<u>Water Development Projects Standard:</u> Within the designated river corridors, no projects subject to license by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) shall be permitted.
	<u>Wildlife and Vegetative Habitat Guideline:</u> The composition, structure and function of native plant and animal habitats should be maintained or restored by promoting natural ecological processes to the extent practical throughout mapped corridors (riverine, riparian and upland habitats).
Ecological Resources	<u>Forest Health Guideline:</u> Insects and disease should be managed only as necessary to protect human life and critical infrastructure.
	<u>Fencing and Safe Road Crossings Guideline:</u> Fences should be modified to meet Wyoming Game and Fish Department wildlife-friendly guidelines or removed. Subject to Visual Quality Objectives, wildlife-impermeable fences may be used to facilitate safe passage for wildlife across highways.
	<u>Biodiversity Guideline:</u> To the fullest practical extent, management should maintain genetic integrity of native plant and animal species, and maintain native populations at all trophic levels. Some short-term negative impacts to individual native species may be realized in the process of conducting long-term restoration efforts.
	<u>Migration Corridors Guideline:</u> Management actions should be designed so that timing, location and duration of activities allow for successful use of historic and new fish and wildlife migration routes.
	<u>Range Utilization Standard:</u> Both upland and riparian utilization rates for all herbivores on key vegetative species shall be no higher than 50%.
Aquatic Resources	
	<u>Fisheries Habitat Guideline:</u> Fisheries habitat management should give preference to maintenance of self-sustaining indigenous fish populations in their native range.
	<u>Aquatic Habitat Guidelines:</u> Managers should maintain and/or restore self-perpetuating floodplain and riparian conditions. Natural stream habitat conditions as reflected by channel dimensions, shape, gradient, and presence of hydric vegetation and large woody debris should be sustained. Direct restoration of spawning, rearing, and adult fish habitats in designated corridors may also occur. Landscapes affected by restoration projects should be natural-appearing and compatible with other identified river values.
Engineering	
	<u>Road Maintenance Guideline:</u> Existing roads should be managed to protect or enhance water quality, conditions of free-flow and the Outstandingly Remarkable Values of each river segment. Established Best management Practices should be utilized to improve drainage and reduce erosion and sedimentation.
	<u>Road Density Guideline:</u> A transportation system should be provided that is the minimum necessary for adequate access to popular recreation sites, private lands, and to meet resource management needs. Where appropriate to protect or enhance river values within the corridor, roads should be decommissioned, which includes restoring natural contours, drainage, and vegetation.
	<u>Administrative Structures and Facilities Guideline:</u> New facilities should be located within existing developed areas. New and existing facilities and structures should be designed or redesigned, located and maintained to protect identified river values.

Scenery	<u>Stream Crossings Standard</u> : Wherever occurring on designated segments and adjacent tributaries, crossing structures must be designed to safely pass water flows, sediment, and debris associated with the bankfull channel. Temporary crossings must be removed and rehabilitated upon completion of use.
	<u>Road Improvement and New Road Building Standard</u> : Service level of new or reconstructed roads must be consistent with the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum for the project area.
	<u>Scenery Management Guideline</u> —Management practices should maintain a high level of scenic integrity for identified foreground features and middle-ground or background scenic vistas. Changes in visual character resulting from natural processes such as fire (including smoke), flooding, wind events, insects and disease, landslides and naturally-impounded ponds should only be modified where necessary to provide for public safety or to the degree necessary to maintain critical infrastructure.
Minerals	<u>Scenery Management Perspective Guideline</u> : River facilities and management activities should be designed to be compatible with the river scenery as viewed, in priority order, first from the waterways and second from travel routes within corridors.
	<u>Mineral Operations Standards</u> : Operations must be conducted in a manner that will offer the least possible disturbance to identified river values on or adjacent to the authorized project area, according to the authorized officer. Only the minimal surface disturbance and equipment to meet project needs will be allowed at any time and place.

## Proposed **Experience** by subcategory

**3B—Snake River Canyon (Hoback to Alpine)** This area would continue to be managed under the existing Snake River Canyon Plan, which contains specific direction to manage high numbers of visitors to protect the desired recreational experience and other identified values of the corridor. Season-long water flows sufficient to support river rafting and fishing experiences are maintained. Frequent, ready access along a paved Forest Highway differentiates this segment from the rest of the designation under Forest management. Visitor opportunities would be accessible and relevant to diverse populations, promoting understanding, enjoyment, preservation and health to invigorate the human spirit and create lasting memories.

**3C—Hoback River (Sublette County line to Snake), Blackrock Creek; Pacific, Crystal, Granite Creeks, Buffalo Forks, Gros Ventre Rivers (below wilderness boundaries)** These areas that include both paved Forest Highways listed as scenic byways and gravel Forest ‘front-country’ areas would continue to provide day-use areas and overnight camping in developed or dispersed settings. A wide range of recreational and educational experiences would be encouraged. Information would describe opportunities to explore the full Headwaters system. Interpretation of both natural and cultural resources would educate the public about river values and how activities in the Headwaters system help protect and enhance these values. Resource adaptation and resilience would be promoted through retention of management flexibility, especially regarding fish and wildlife habitat projects, and including a variety of land uses and benefits historically provided, when these uses would protect or enhance river values.

**3D—Bailey and Willow Creeks** These segments are classified as wild rivers, yet are located outside of designated Wilderness or Wilderness Study Areas. Visitors would adapt to changing natural conditions, with new recreation activities allowed only if they are consistent with the protection and enhancement of river values. Activities that might result in a more developed classification would not be allowed, but management to restore natural conditions or functions would be supported. Interpretation and education would primarily occur off-site.

## Proposed SUBCATEGORY Guidelines and Standards

### Hydrological Resources

#### Water Resources Project Standards

3B, 3C: Subject to valid existing rights, existing water resources projects may be maintained with methods that are protective of free-flow and identified river values; new water resources projects may be considered. All proposed federally assisted water resources projects are subject to Section 7 evaluation for potential direct and adverse effects on the values for which the river was added to the National System.

3D: All flood control, irrigation or hydroelectric structures, impoundments and diversions are prohibited, subject to existing rights.

### Wildlife and Vegetative Habitat

#### Silvicultural Standards

3B: Only selective hazard removal or facility enhancement projects are allowed.

3C: Silvicultural activities to enhance ecological function or visual quality are allowed.

3D: Only silvicultural activities related to reducing risk in the Wildland/Urban Interface or for habitat restoration are allowed.

### Engineering

#### Bank Stabilization Standards

3B, 3C: Stabilization projects are allowed, subject to approval through the Section 7 review process, for safety or protection of Outstandingly Remarkable Values. Materials used must be natural or natural-appearing, consistent with site characteristics.

3D: Allowed only if necessary to correct human-caused resource damage, using natural materials consistent with site characteristics.

## **Recreation Resources**

### **Dispersed Camping Standards**

3B: None allowed in corridor during high-use season.

3C: Allowed except where seasonally prohibited. All vehicles in dispersed campsites shall remain outside a 100' setback from waterways; 200' lake and 100' stream setback for hitching, tethering or picketing pack and saddle stock.

3D: 200' lake and 100' stream setback for hitching, tethering or picketing pack and saddle stock.

### **Recreation Facilities and Structures Standards**

3B: No new campgrounds. Other new facilities and recreation structures may be approved and enhancements of existing facilities are allowed.

3C: New and existing developed sites, river access, trailhead facilities, interpretive sites are allowed appropriate to setting. Activities that might result in a more developed classification would not be allowed.

3D: No facilities, although minimal structures such as bear poles may be installed to protect identified values.

### **River-Based Recreation Permits Standards**

3B: Outfitter-guide and public use is limited in accordance with Snake Canyon Management Plan. Limited new temporary guided use and recreation events are allowed.

3C: Proposed outfitter-guide or recreation event permits must enhance identified river values and river stewardship.

3D: Proposed outfitter-guide permits must enhance wild river character, identified river values and stewardship.

### **Road and Trail Stream Fording Standards**

3B: No developed or improved trail stream fords are allowed.

3C, 3D: No new developed or improved road or trail stream fords shall be allowed, unless an existing crossing must be re-located to minimize impacts on river values or water quality.

### **Recreational Gold Panning Standards**

3B, 3C: Panning is allowed; no dredging.

3D: No panning or dredging allowed.

## **Scenery Resources**

### **Visual Quality Objective Standards**

3B, 3C: The Visual Quality Objectives are Retention or Partial Retention, depending on Variety Class, as mapped in Appendix C of Bridger-Teton LRMP.

3D: The Visual Quality Objectives are Preservation or Retention, depending on Variety Class, as mapped in Appendix C of Bridger-Teton LRMP.

### **Non-Recreation Developments and Structures Standards**

3B, 3C: New structures on NFS lands may not be constructed with lights, signals or illumination. Height of any new structures must be consistent with county Land Development Regulations. New structures must be evaluated as to appropriateness for character of immediate vicinity and according to Visual Quality Objective Standards.

3D: Not allowed.

## **Minerals Management**

### **Common Variety Minerals Standards**

3B, 3C: Visual screening from waterway and roadway of new or existing in-use pits is required. Pits must be located outside the bed or banks of designated stream segments and must apply established Best Management Practices to protect river values. Unused pits must be rehabilitated.

3D: No removal allowed.

### **Leasable Minerals Standards**

3B, 3C: These areas are available for mineral leasing, with No Surface Occupancy stipulation on any new leases. All operations shall minimize surface disturbance, water sedimentation, pollution and visual impairment. Operational Stipulations apply, as per p. 14 in Appendix 2 of BTNF LRMP. \*

3D: Wild rivers are withdrawn from mineral leasing, subject to existing rights. \*

### **Locatable Minerals Standards**

3B, 3C: Subject to valid existing rights, new mining claims can be patented only as to the mineral estate and not the surface estate. All mining operations shall minimize surface disturbance, water sedimentation, pollution and visual impairment. Operational Stipulations apply, as per p. 14 in Appendix 2 of BTNF LRMP. \*

3D: Wild rivers are withdrawn from mineral entry, subject to existing rights. \*

*\*As per the 2009 Wyoming Range Legacy Act, Granite Creek scenic, Willow Creek, and Bailey Creek segments were withdrawn from both leasing and locating.*



## **Desired Future Condition 6 :**

*Insert beginning on p. 191*

### **Additional Management for Designated Wild River segments**

Designated wild river segments include the **upper portions of Crystal, Granite, Pacific, Shoal and Wolf Creeks and Snake, Gros Ventre, and Buffalo Forks Rivers, generally from source to wilderness or wilderness study area boundary** (or as mapped). These proposed additional standards would apply only to these river corridors, which exist in all 5 subcategories of the DFC 6 spectrum. Amendment Two standards will be superseded by this Amendment. The Forest GIS will depict these corridors as an overlay within DFC 6.

### **Proposed Management Emphasis for Designated Wild Rivers Overlay**

All designated river segments within Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas will be managed to protect and enhance their outstandingly remarkable values, free-flow condition, and water quality for future generations. More specifically, management will:

1. Promote the rivers' natural hydrological processes, channel form and function, and ability to shape the landscape. Reduce impediments to free flow, ensure sufficient flows to protect and enhance outstandingly remarkable values, and ensure the maintenance of water quality.
2. Protect and enhance the natural biodiversity, complexity, and resiliency of riparian areas, wetlands, floodplains and adjacent uplands.
3. Protect and enhance cultural resources as important links to the human history of the river corridors including historical and archeological sites, cultural landscapes, and ethnographic resources.
4. Provide a diversity of opportunities and settings for visitors of varying abilities to experience, learn about, and have a direct connection with the rivers and their special values.

### **Additional DFC 6 Guidelines and Standards**

<b>Water Development Projects Standard:</b> No FERC hydroelectric projects may be permitted. All flood control, irrigation or hydroelectric structures, impoundments and diversions are prohibited, subject to existing rights
<b>Biodiversity Guideline:</b> Genetic integrity of native plant and animal species and native populations at all trophic levels should be maintained, within context of Wilderness character.
<b>Range Utilization Standard:</b> Both upland and riparian utilization rates for all herbivores on key vegetative species shall be no higher than 50%.
<b>Recreation Permits Standards:</b> Proposed outfitter-guide special uses must help enhance identified river values. No recreation events allowed.
<b>Recreational Gold Panning:</b> No panning or dredging allowed.
<b>Mineral Entry Standard:</b> Areas are withdrawn from mineral entry, subject to existing rights. Additional Operational Stipulations apply for any existing mining uses, as per page 14 of Appendix 2.

## **Sub-Category Standards Table**

	<b>DFC 3 B</b> <b>Snake River</b> <b>Canyon</b>	<b>DFC 3 C</b> <b>Hoback and all Scenic segments</b>	<b>DFC 3 D</b> <b>Bailey,</b> <b>Willow</b>	<b>DFC6</b> <b>Wilderness</b> <b>WSA</b>
Water Resources Project Standards	Existing diversions and impoundments may be maintained, subject to methods that are protective of free-flow and identified river values. New (non-FERC) water resources projects may be permitted only if river values are protected.		All flood control, irrigation or hydroelectric structures, impoundments and diversions are prohibited, subject to existing rights.	
Timber Management Standards	Selective hazard removal or facility enhancements only	Silvicultural treatments must enhance ecosystem function or scenery values.	WUI fuels treatments and habitat restoration allowed.	N/A
Bank Stabilization Standards	Stabilization projects are allowed for safety or protection of Outstandingly Remarkable Values. Materials used must be natural or natural-appearing, consistent with site characteristics.		Allowed only to correct human-caused resource damage. Materials used must be natural, consistent with site characteristics.	
Dispersed Camping Standards	None allowed in corridor during the high use season.	Allowed except where seasonally prohibited. All vehicles in dispersed campsites shall remain outside a 100' setback from waterways; 200' lake and 100' stream setback for hitching, tethering or picketing stock.	200' lake and 100' stream setback for hitching, tethering or picketing pack and saddle stock	
Recreation Facilities and Structures Standards	No new campgrounds; other facilities may be approved; enhancements of existing facilities are allowed.	New and existing developed sites, river access, trailhead facilities, interpretive sites are allowed appropriate to setting.	No facilities, although minimal structures such as bear poles may be installed to protect identified values.	
River-Based Permits Standards	Current Plan limits commercial permits. Group (>15) permit required. Recreation events allowed.	Proposed outfitter-guide or recreation event permits must help enhance identified river values and river stewardship.	No events; New outfitter-guide permits must enhance wild river character, identified river values and stewardship.	
Road and Trail Stream Fording Standards	No developed or improved trail stream fords are allowed.	No new developed or improved road or trail stream fords shall be allowed, unless an existing crossing must be re-located to minimize impacts on river values or water quality.		

Recreational Gold Panning Standards	Panning allowed; no dredging.	No panning or dredging allowed	
Visual Quality Objective Standards	The Visual Quality Objectives are Retention or Partial Retention, depending on Variety Class as mapped in Appendix C of LRMP.	Preservation or Retention, depending on Variety Class	Preservation
Non-Recreation Developments and Structures Standards	New structures on NFS lands may not have lights or signals. Height of any new structures must be consistent with county Land Development Regulations, and meet VQO standards.	None allowed in corridors.	
Common Variety Minerals	Visual screening from waterway and roadway of new or existing in-use pits is required. Pits must be outside the bed or banks of designated segments and must apply established Best Management Practices to protect river values. Unused pits will be rehabilitated.	N/A	
Leasable Minerals	Available. All operations shall minimize surface disturbance, water sedimentation, pollution and visual impairment. Operational Stipulations apply, as per p. 14 in Appendix B of BTNF LRMP.	Withdrawn, subject to existing valid rights.	
Locatable Minerals	Only mineral estate patents on new claims. All operations shall minimize surface disturbance, water sedimentation, pollution and visual impairment. Operational Stipulations apply, as per p. 14 in Appendix B.	Withdrawn, subject to existing valid rights.	

### Definitions of Terms used in Standards and Guidelines

Administrative Structures and Facilities: pertains to Forest Service properties used for Forest operations

Dispersed Camping: Campsites chosen by visitors, without FS developments such as picnic tables and rest rooms. Bear poles and bear boxes may be provided in high use dispersed campsite locations.

Non-Recreation Facilities and Structures: includes but is not limited to cell towers, grazing structures, wildlife management structures, communications sites, transmission lines and pipelines.

Recreation Facilities: Developments and areas associated with campgrounds, picnic areas and major boat launches.

Recreational Gold Panning: the washing of earth or crushed rock with a non-motorized pan, by agitation with water. Panners shall not: dam or divert a waterway or obstruct fish passage; move boulders, logs, woody debris jams, or stumps other than movement by hand; disturb rooted or embedded woody plants, including but not limited to, trees and shrubs; excavate the streambank; impede boating.

Recreation Structures: This includes bear boxes or poles, hitch rails, corrals, other structures associated with recreation sites.

Road Decommissioning: Restoring the natural contours, drainage, and vegetation to the area impacted by the road or trail

Visual Quality Objectives: Defined protocol for determining allowable amount of visual alterations to the natural landscape. *Retention/Partial Retention*: natural-appearing scenic quality with few alterations evident to the viewer beyond recreational facilities, roads and bridges. Alterations beyond the corridor are subordinate and compatible with the natural setting. *Preservation*: preserve natural scenery in the

corridor and retain a natural-appearing backdrop with no evident alterations in the foreground relative to the river. Few structures other than trail bridges or primitive camps.

Water Resources Project: Any hydro-related projects under the Federal Power Act, or other construction of developments which would affect free-flowing characteristics.

WUI: Wildland Urban Interface: The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. On the Bridger-Teton, “line, area, or zone” are spatially identified by local community wildfire protection plans (CWPP’s).

## MONITORING *Insert after p.335*

The following table of Indicators and Thresholds provide future managers an overview of the monitoring to be accomplished in order to determine whether the direction provided by the Guidelines and Standards is effectively protecting the values identified in the wild and scenic designation. Implementation specifics for these indicators and monitoring schedules will be provided in the accompanying Comprehensive River Management Plan (CRMP). Should monitoring establish negative trends in the selected indicators, the CRMP provides a list of potential strategies for changed management to continue meeting the Management Emphasis for the designated corridors.

	Indicator	Thresholds				
		DFC 3B	DFC 3C		DFC 3D	DFC 6
Recreation	Total number of watercraft passing by a selected location per day.	@ Sheep Gulch; 146 noncommercial, 171 commercial boats ** more than 3 days/month	Hoback : 70 craft per day, more than 10% of times sampled	Buffalo, Gros Ventre, Granite: 30 craft per day more than 10% of times sampled	Willow: 20 craft per day more than 10% of times sampled	Presence of watercraft in collective corridors more than 60% of monitoring days
	Exceeding 80% occupancy of total mapped dispersed campsites in defined areas	n/a	Buffalo: Exceeding 80% more than 5 days per month	Exceeding 80% more than 10 days per month per segment surveyed	n/a	n/a
	Days per season exceeding capacity at selected parking areas	Boat Ramps: 10 days per season	Hoback fishing pullout: 10 days per season	Crystal fishing pullout: 10 days per season	Wolf Creek Trailhead: 10 (sampled in winter and summer/fall)	n/a

	Number of campsite or stock holding areas per specified reach exceeding listed Class & Impact Ratings	n/a	n/a for Blackrock and Hoback	8 areas with Condition Class Ratings $\geq 3$ or 8 areas with Stock Impact Rating $\geq 10$	5 areas with Condition Class Ratings $\geq 3$ or 3 areas with Stock Impact Rating $\geq 10$	4 areas with Condition Class Ratings $\geq 3$ or 2 areas with Stock Impact Rating $\geq 10$
<b>Wildlife; Ecological Function</b>	Multiple Indicator Monitoring for riparian health  See definitions for selected parameters		<i>Gros Ventre River @ Fish Creek confluence; reference stretch near Dry Dallas Creek</i>  <i>Threshold amount is any indicator result showing a negative trend</i>			n/a

*\*\*watercraft equivalents as defined in Snake Canyon Plan apply in DFC 3B only*

**Indicator Term definitions:**

**Watercraft:** any contrivance used or designed primarily for navigation on the water that is designed to be propelled by paddles, oars, sails or motors; to include devices considered water sport toys—any aid to swimming or fishing on the water.

**Campsite Condition Class:** Classification system that rates the degree of human-caused change that a campsite has undergone.

**Stock Impact Rating (SIR)** – Evaluates the combined impacts of all stock use areas associated with an individual site. The SIR is a numerical score based on the sum of the numerical rating of three categories of stock related impacts: **Size, Vegetation Impact, and Tree Damage.**

**Multiple Indicator Monitoring: MIM**—Protocols for efficient and statistically-significant evaluation of long-term riparian area health and management effectiveness; selected indicators are: % current year Streambank Alteration, % Streambank Stability, % Foliar Cover by species; % Woody Species Use (on current year growth); Woody Species Height Class. To be monitored every 5 years, except 'Greenline Plant Composition' (Foliar Cover), every 10 years.

**Operational Stipulations for Oil and Gas Leases within Designated Scenic/Recreation River Corridors**  
**(insert in Appendix B, p.14)**

Spill Prevention and Response Plan Standard – Before initiating any mineral operation, including field research/surveys and/or seismic operations, lessees/permittees shall develop a comprehensive spill prevention and response contingency plan per 40 CFR § 112 (Oil Pollution Act). The plan shall consider and take into account the following requirements:

- a. On-site Clean-up Materials: Sufficient oil-spill-cleanup materials (absorbents, containment devices, etc...) shall be stored at all fueling points and vehicle-maintenance areas and shall be carried by field crews.
- b. Storage Containers: Fuel and other petroleum products and other liquid chemicals shall be stored in proper containers at approved locations. Fuel, other petroleum products, and other liquid chemicals designated by the Forest Supervisor that in total exceed 1,320 gallons shall be stored within an impermeable lined and diked area or within approved alternate storage containers, such as over packs, capable of containing 110% of the stored volume. In areas within 500 feet of surface water and/or highly permeable soils and gravels, fuel containers are to be stored within appropriate containment.
- c. Liner Materials: Liner material shall be compatible with the stored product and capable of remaining impermeable during typical weather extremes expected throughout the storage period.
- d. Permanent Fueling Stations: Permanent fueling stations shall be lined or have impermeable protection to prevent fuel migration to the environment from overfills and spills.
- e. Proper Identification of Containers: All fuel containers, including barrels and propane tanks, shall be marked with the responsible party's name, product type, and year filled or purchased.
- f. Notice of Reportable Spills: Notice of any reportable spill (as required by 40 CFR § 300.125 and 18 AAC § 75.300) shall be given to the Forest Supervisor as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours after occurrence.

Refueling and Fuel Storage Standard—Refueling of equipment within 500 feet of the active floodplain of any water body is prohibited. Fuel storage stations shall be located at least 500 feet from any water body with the exception of small caches (up to 210 gallons) for motor boats and small equipment, e.g. portable generators and water pumps, will be permitted. The Forest Supervisor may allow storage and operations at areas closer than the stated distances if properly designed to account for local hydrologic conditions.

Rehabilitation and Restoration Standard – All mineral operations shall develop a comprehensive rehabilitation, reclamation, and restoration plan, based on ecological site potential, in accordance with the Forest Plan and River Management Plan. The plan will be submitted for approval simultaneously with any application.

**APPENDIX C** of Bridger-Teton Land and Resource Management Plan  
Visual Quality Objective Reference Map

**insert following Appendix B**